

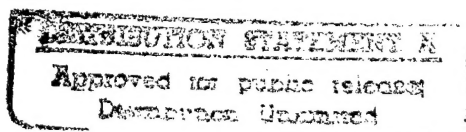
A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

December 1986

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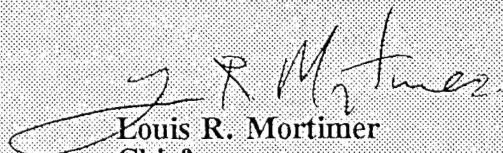


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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

· SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the
future]

1. THE WAR IN CAMBODIA

1.

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"Beware of the Border Problems." Siam Rat (Bangkok), 8 October 1986, p. 8. In JPRS-SEA-86-195, 31 October 1986, pp. 54-55.

The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers have reportedly been clearing landmines and obstacles from certain parts of the Thai-Cambodian border and the Thai military anticipates that they are preparing for future unknown maneuvers, possibly another intrusion into Thai territory to target Cambodian refugees. The newspaper warns the Thai Government to be prepared.

Chanda, Nayan. "The Prince in a Bind." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 45, 6 November 1986, pp. 42-43. HC 411 F18

Chanda reports that in a recent interview in New York, Prince Sihanouk sounded despondent about his country's situation. He was pessimistic over the chances of the Vietnamese ever leaving Cambodia and of Beijing abandoning its support of the Khmer Rouge, and characterized as untrue a Japanese report crediting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian with saying that Beijing had "decided to exclude the Pol Pot faction" from peace overtures on Cambodia. The prince compared Pol Pot and his military commander Ta Mok to Hitler and Himmler, but bemoaned that the Chinese will do nothing against the Khmer Rouge and that they have insisted on the perpetual union of the three resistance factions.

"Further on Thai-SRV Talks." Bangkok Post, 25 October 1986, p. 3.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is willing to meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on condition that he "show a genuine intention to make progress." This message was conveyed to visiting Vietnamese Minister without portfolio Vo Dong Giang. The visiting minister was also told that recent Vietnamese incursions into Thailand raised questions as to true Vietnamese intentions.

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Karniol, Robert. "Sabotage Unit Deployed." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 45, 6 November 1986, p. 43. HC 411 F18

The KPNLF is reported to have formed its first combat unit specializing in demolition operations, a form of sabotage previously limited in use by a lack of technical skill. The unit is a battalion with a strength of about 250 men. It is comprised of two commando sections which are in turn split into six-man patrols that normally operate independently. Each member is trained in demolition and tactics are based on a hit-and-run style of operations. Forces loyal to Prince Sihanouk are believed to have recently formed such a unit or are about to do so. The Khmer Rouge have had such units operating inside of Cambodia for years.

Prakopkit, Wongduan. "Cambodia -- a Recomposed Song." Maticchon (Bangkok), 27 October 1986, p. 14. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 30 October 1986, p. J4.

The consultative meeting meeting between Vo Dong Giang, minister attached to the SRV Foreign Ministry, and Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan reflects a softer tone but unchanged attitude on the part of Vietnam towards Cambodia. The author contends that Vietnam was speaking with a softer tone in order to deceive the general public and that "it was playing an old song with the same words but [a] new melody."

"Resisting Air Attack." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 45, 6 November 1986, p. 9. HC 411 F18

Non-communist Cambodian resistance fighters will soon be equipped with anti-aircraft missiles, a move which is expected to significantly upgrade their morale as well as military capability. The Khmer Rouge are known to already have missiles. All three resistance factions have been increasingly harassed by helicopter gunships, including the Soviet-built Mi-24 Hind. China is the suspected supplier of the missiles.

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"Sitthi on Talks With SRV; Relations With Laos." The Nation (Bangkok), 28 October 1986, p. 5. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific) 28 October 1986, pp. J5-J6.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila states that Thailand will have a meaningful dialogue with Vietnam only after the conclusion of the Vietnamese Communist Party congress scheduled for December. However, he was also willing to meet with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach before that time if such a meeting could lead to a solution of the Cambodian conflict.

"Sitthi Rejects Nguyen Co Thach's Talks Offer." Bangkok Post, 24 October 1986, p. 3.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila rejects an offer by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to hold talks. Sitthi reasons that the time for such a meeting is not right given that the Vietnamese recently violated Thai territory by crossing the Cambodian and occupying a hill in Buriram Province. Fifty Thais were reportedly killed during the battle for the strategic hill and Thailand had protested the violation to the United Nations.

"SRV's Vo Dong Giang Comments On Bangkok Talks." The Nation (Bangkok), 29 October 1986, p. 5. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 30 October 1986, p. J1.

Vietnamese Minister Vo Dong Giang, concluding a visit to Thailand, states that he welcomes the "positive signal" he received from his talks with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan. Giang says that Praphat suggested that Vietnam and Thailand should improve relations and settle their mutual differences at the same time.

"SRV's Vo Dong Giang Visits; Official Views Talks." Bangkok World, 24 October 1986, p. 1. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific) 24 October 1986, p. J1.

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Visiting Thailand, Vietnamese Minister without portfolio Vo Dong Giang confirms that Vietnam will totally withdraw its troops from Cambodia by 1990 but that the withdrawal date could be earlier if cooperation from "outsiders" was forthcoming. Giang also made clear that Vietnam recognized the situation in Cambodia to be an international problem, a significant change in posture since Vietnam had previously maintained consistently that the Cambodian problem was an internal conflict.

Tasker, Rodney. "Dry-Season Dominance." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 45, 6 November 1986, pp. 42-44. HC 411 F18

With the onset of the dry season in Cambodia the Khmer resistance is more optimistic than ever that it can hold its ground inside of Cambodia in the face of predictions of a concerted Vietnamese campaign to strengthen their grip on areas where they are strong while intensifying pressure on the Thai-Cambodian border. According to this scenario, Hanoi is acting out of concern for recent developments in the international diplomatic situation and that the Vietnamese are attempting to consolidate their gains in the country by establishing more permanence in the areas where they are strong while stepping up confrontation with Thai border troops. The generally accepted reason for Vietnamese forays into Thailand is that Hanoi is seeking to continually remind Thailand that it has an exceedingly sensitive political problem on its hands.

"Vo Dong Giang on Cambodia, Bilateral Relations." The Nation (Bangkok), 25 October 1986, p. 2. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific) 28 October 1986, p. J2.

While visiting Thailand, Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese Minister without portfolio, states that Vietnamese forces in Cambodia will not mount their usual dry-season offensive against the Khmer resistance this year unless the guerrillas try to reestablish their strongholds inside Cambodia. According to the minister, Vietnamese forces had

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destroyed all Khmer resistance bases along the
Thai-Cambodian border in 1985 and there was no reason to
launch another offensive in 1986.